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Spanish Leader Endorses Koryo Confederation

Spain's leading political figure expressed unreserved support to the latest proposal to complete the Korean reunification process by forming a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Spanish Communist Party chief Mr. Carrillo observed that the confederation would enable the Korean people north and south to play a greater role in the global context. Such realistic reunification formula would remove one major source of tensions and threat to peace from Korea, he added.

He was speaking at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on November 28 in the honor of his delegation visiting the DPRK from Nov. 26. His visit was an immediate follow-up of his last visit to that country to attend the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October.

Mr. Carrillo totally blasted the Americans and their client junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in Seoul. He, referring to the worst human rights situation in south Korea, declared: "The Chon Du Hwan clique buttressed by the bayonets of the military fascists murdered students, arrested and tortured democrats, sentenced such prominent figures as Kim Dae Jung to death and banned the activities of political parties and public organizations."

Explaining how the south Korean junta manages to survive, the Spanish leader remarked: "The Chon Du Hwan clique can maintain their life, despite the hatred and opposition of the people, because the U.S. imperialists, an outside force, placed them in power and are backing them."

A complete identity of views was reached between the Spanish leader and President Kim Il Sung on the world situation when they held a series of talks. A keen sense of independence bands together the two and their parties and their peoples in the common cause of human progress, democracy and world peace.

"It is because our two parties are holding fast to independence that the relations between our two parties have developed into such genuine and solid ones as they are now," the DPRK leader observed in his banquet speech given on Nov. 26 in honor of the Spanish delegation.

President Kim Il Sung stressed the importance of maintaining independence to the development of the revolution and construction of the given country, to the advance of the international communist movement and to the preservation of world peace. His view was echoed by the Spanish party leader.

Mr. Carrillo, in response, stated that the two parties have strenuously striven to strengthen the unity of the international communist movement and working-class movement on a basis of the principles of equality, non-interference in others' internal affairs and independent policy-making.

Concerning the visible disputes within the international democratic and socialist forces, the Spanish leader called for respect to different opinions and views and expressed objection to any attempt to impose one view on others.

He voiced full appreciation for President Kim Il Sung's outstanding contribution to the normalization of the relations between the Spanish Party and the Communist Party of China, recalling the once-strained relationships between the two. The normalization, he noted, led to a positive turn in the working-class movement and the communist movement the world over and in particular to the cause of world peace and human progress.

The itinerary of the Spanish party delegation included visits to the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, the Changgwangwon Health Club and others. Everywhere they went, they were given cordial welcome and hospitality, a proof of the warm relationships between the Korean people and the Spanish people.

The Spanish party delegation led by Mr. Carrillo was visiting the DPRK at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Their Korean visit was on the final leg of their Asian tour. Before the visit to Pyongyang, they visited China.

President Kim Il Sung warmly greeted on November 26 Spanish Communist Party chief Santiago Carrillo at the Pyongyang International Airport. (KCNA Radiophoto)

World-Wide Drive to Save Mr. Kim

Australia

Australian Foreign Minister Street Dec. 3 warned the south Korean "government" that Kim's execution will adversely affect relations between two countries.

This remark by Australia's Foreign Minister came in a reply made in the Parliament. He said that if Kim Dae Jung is executed, the present friendly relations between Australia and south Korea will be badly affected.

A group of Australian supra-partisan congressmen belonging to the Amnesty International Dec. 4 sent Chon Du Hwan a telegram urging him to grant clemency to Mr. Kim if Seoul's supreme court upholds his death verdict.

West Germany

Genscher, Foreign Minister of West Germany and president of the ruling FDP, in his speech at his party convention held in Munich on Dec. 5, demanded that the south Korean authorities hold Kim's life dear and release him.

He also said that if the present rulers of south Korea don't want him, they should allow the noble democrat to emigrate to West Germany.

The FDP's party convention adopted unanimously a motion calling for retraction of the death sentence imposed on Kim at the Dec. 6 session.

Some 400 West Germans staged a street rally in Cologne on the night of Dec. 5 to seek the release of Kim and urged the Bonn government to send a special emissary to Seoul.

The torch rally, sponsored by the Amnesty International, the Londonbased human rights organization, followed the formation of a committee in the city aimed at saving the one-time "presidential" candidate.

France

Nearly 50 parliamentarians and representatives of the General Confederation of Trade Unions of France on December 5 called at the south Korean embassy in Paris and protested against the death sentence on Kim.

This protest action was initiated by the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

Japan

A national rally denouncing the verdict of death on Kim was held at Tokyo's Hibiya Park on the night of Dec. 5.

About 7,000 people attended the rally which was sponsored by the Japan Liaison Conference for the Rescue of Kim Dae Jung.

The rally passed a resolution calling for the arousal of domestic and world public opinion since the situation warranted no optimism.

Later, the participants in the rally made a demonstration.

Meanwhile, the same night, about 350 Christians assembled at the Shinanomachi Church of the United Church of Christ in Japan in Tokyo's Shinanomachi area and prayed for Kim's safety.

After the rally, the participants, with lit candles in hand, conducted a march to St. Ignatius Church in the Yotsuya area, where they prayed for Kim's safety until the morning of Dec. 6.

Japanese National Railway train operators of two major unions blew their whistles for a full minute each time they left a station and halfway between them on the morning of Dec. 5, protesting the possible execution of Kim.

The protest dubbed "one-minute whistling struggle" was conducted for half an hour from 9 a.m. by members of the National Railway *Workers' Union (Kokuro)* and the National Railway Motive Power Union (Doro) as part of their campaign to save Kim.

On Dec. 4, about 15 Japanese demonstrators entered the premises of the south Korean consulate general in Yokohama during their campaign to save Kim.

They were members of a group of 47 Japanese citizens, including two children, who rallied in front of the consulate general in Naka Ward in Yokohama around 3 p.m. appealing for the release of Kim.

The group, led by Shigehiko Ito, a professor at Chuo University, told police that they had entered the parking lot of the consulate general through a gate with the purpose of presenting their appeal to the consular officials.

But no consular officials appeared and the citizens' group left the site about 30 minutes later when ordered to do so by police.

Members of the All Japan Harbor

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A Korean youth dressed in traditional white Korean costume carries a cross at the head of a candle-light protest march through downtown Tokyo on the night of Dec. 5 in an attempt to save the life of Mr. Kim.

Chongryun Chairman Urges JSP to Redouble Support For Korea Struggle

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) appealed to the Japan Socialist Party to give active support for the proposed north-south confederation and for democratic south Korea. He was addressing the 45th regular convention of the party, opened on Dec. 1 in downtown Tokyo as a guest speaker. He asked for continuing support for the freedom of Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

Here are spotlights of his speech:

The Japan Socialist Party has given active support for the Korean people's cause of reunifying their homeland, categorically opposing the two-Korea policy by separatists here and abroad and the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance.

Your party has expressed firm solidarity with the new plan for forming a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and its 10-point policy platform as advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Party Congress of the WPK.

The JSP has also made all its efforts to denounce the brutal acts of the Chon Du Hwan group against the south Korean people and to stage a nation-wide movement in this country for the release of all the democratic figures in south Korea including Mr. Kim Dae Jung.

Dissident Poet Kim Awarded Monismanien Prize

A dissident south Korean poet, Kim Chi Ha, has been awarded this year's Monismanien prize.

The prize, worth roughly $5,000, is awarded annually by a private Swedish institution to a person who "has contributed to freedom of speech."

Kim has reportedly spent the last few years in prison in his country and his poetry is banned by the south Korean authorities.

One of his collections of poetry, "Five Bandits" has been translated into Swedish and another of his works is expected to be available in Sweden soon. -AP

Independence Ensures Victory in Revolution

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG at Banquet

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung at a banquet he arranged on November 26 in honour of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by Santiago Carrillo:

Respected Comrade Santiago Carrillo,
Comrades,

Today it gives us great pleasure to meet again and sit with Comrade Santiago Carrillo, a most intimate friend of our people and the outstanding leader of the Spanish working class, at this place overflowing with feelings of friendship.

Allow me, first of all, to warmly welcome respected Comrade Santiago Carrillo and guests from Spain once again on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and in my own.

Comrade Santiago Carrillo and communists of Spain are true comrades-in-arms and reliable class brothers who have long fought shoulder to shoulder with us for the victory of the common cause of socialism and communism.

Each time our country greeted a holiday, Comrade Santiago Carrillo made a long journey to meet us and shared joy with us, celebrating our auspicious event.

Comrade Santiago Carrillo spent pleasant days with us at the time of celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of our Party and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and, in particular, attended the historic Sixth Congress of our Party and the celebrations of its 35th founding anniversary last month, making our October festival more significant.

Today when the significant days we spent with you are still fresh in our memory, you again came to us with a deep feeling of friendship.

This eloquently proves how close and deep the friendly relations and mutual trust between us are.

It also tells that relations between our two parties are not ordinary ones but a model of those among the communist and workers' parties.

We are deeply satisfied with the excellent relations of friendship between our two parties.

It is because our two parties are holding fast to independence that the relations between our two parties have developed into such genuine and solid ones as they are now.

It poses an important question in the present international communist movement for the communist and workers' parties to maintain independence.

Only when independence is ensured can each party carry on revolution well in its country, contribute to the world revolution and strengthen the unity of the international communist movement.

The Spanish Communist Party eventually won the right to carry on legal activity through a long-drawn arduous struggle against fascism and for democracy under the banner of independence and today, as a powerful political force which has great influence upon the Spanish public, the Party is conducting energetic activities for the democratic development of the country and the victory of the cause of socialism on the united front with broad sections of democratic forces.

We extend full support to and firm solidarity with activities of your party and believe that your just cause will certainly be crowned with victory.

Today all our Party members and working people are waging a vigorous struggle to accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the new grand blueprint of socialist construction and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo unfolded at the historic Sixth Congress of our Party.

But, a lot of obstacles still lie on the road to national reunification.

Today the south Korean military dictators, supported by the United States, are further fascitizing south Korean society and extremely aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula, continuously pur-ing the "two Koreas" policy.

Our people will surely break through all the obstacles and difficulties and accomplish without fail the historic cause of national reunification with the united strength of the whole nation.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to respected Comrade Santiago Carrillo and the Spanish Communist Party for supporting invariably and actively our cause of national reunification.

The present international situation is very complex and tense.

In order to maintain and expand their supremacy, the imperialists are now disturbing peace and security and further heightening the international tension, while intensifying the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres in various areas of the world.

Under this situation it is an urgent question that all the anti-imperialist, independent forces the world over strengthen principled unity proceeding from the fundamental interests of the revolution.

We will, in the future, too, wage a vigorous struggle to build a new, independent and peaceful world free from all sorts of domination and subjugation in firm unity with the Spanish Communist Party, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Hoping that your current visit to our country will bear good fruit, I propose at this place overflowing with amicability, to drink a toast to the everlasting friendship and unity between our two parties, to the health of respected Comrade Santiago Carrillo, to the health of the guests from Spain and to the health of comrades present here.

Full Support for Policy of Founding DCRK

Speech of Spanish Party Chief SANTIAGO CARRILLO at Mass Rally

Follows the full text of the speech made by Santiago Carrillo, General Secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, at a Pyongyang mass meeting held on November 28 in honour of the delegation of the party:

President Kim Il Sung,
Korean comrades,

I have come to your country again leading a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I could further deepen my close friendship with President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and exchange views with him on a wide range of problems concerning the world situation, the revolutionary movement and the liberation movement.

I am deeply satisfied to assure you that as we did each time we had talks with him, we reached a unanimity of views this time, too, and our two parties have established relations based on deep understanding.

Our two parties are deeply concerned for the tension and disputes caused in the world today by the imperialist policy and the dangerous expansionist manoeuvres.

We think that to prevent the third world war is one of the basic tasks facing all the peoples and to carry out this task we must struggle to form a broad peace front.

I highly appreciate the noble efforts made by President Kim Il Sung, my respected and beloved friend, to consolidate peace in this region of the world, standing at the head of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The programme for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which was adopted at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea will help achieve the country's reunification, the ardent desire of the entire Korean people, and make the great Korean people play a bigger role in the global arena.

This programme is also aimed at eradicating the source of threat to peace.

The Chon Du Hwan clique has established a most ferocious and hateful despotic system in south Korea.

The Chon Du Hwan clique buttressed by the bayonets of the military fascists murdered students, arrested and tortured democrats, sentenced such prominent figures as Kim Dae Jung to death and banned the activities of the political parties and public organisations.

This clique surpasses in brutality the successive dictators who oppressed south Korea.

It is a fact well known to whole mankind that the Chon Du Hwan clique can maintain their life, despite the hatred and opposition of the people, because the U.S. imperialist troops, an outside force, placed them in power and are backing them.

The south Korean "regime" is a puppet regime. The south Korean puppet government, for its nature, commits fascist terrorism against the south Korean people and has become a hotbed of war and a direct menace to security and peace on the Asian continent.

The program laid down by President Kim Il Sung stipulating that the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo would pursue a neutral policy, leave the existing two social systems as they are and ensure the free activities of all the democratic forces is a sufficient guarantee that the DCRK will never be a threat to the United States and other countries.

The founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo would be a guarantee that not a spark of war might sweep Asia and the world would fly from Korea.

The United States must know that a powder keg with its lighted fuse such as the southern half of your country cannot be kept indefinitely but it might explode any time.

The United States must clearly know that the Korean people will never discard their cause of reunification, but, sooner or later, reunify their country.

The United States must also clearly know that the proposal to hold talks and respect the different social systems existing in the two parts of the country shows the peaceful good intention and flexibility of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend high praises to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and to your Party Centre, citing the following facts:

When we compare north and south Korea, the northern half clearly proves the superiority of socialism to capitalism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has undoubtedly become a beacon of hope for the entire south Korean people.

I had a talk with sensible right-wing figures of our country who had visited your country.

They recognised without hesitation the superiority of the socialist system established in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. What the imperialists are afraid of is that your example may grip the hearts of the masses and all democratic figures of Korea may choose the socialist system of their own accord before long.

I inspected yesterday the maternity hospital built in Pyongyang on the initiative of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and under the direct guidance of the dear guide of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il.

There is no hospital furnished with such up-to-date equipment even in the most advanced countries of the world.

This shows how warm the solicitude and benefit accorded by socialist Korea is, the solicitude and benefit for ensuring material conditions for the genuine emancipation to the women who had been maltreated and discriminated against in a colonial and semi-feudal society in the past.

Allow me to express once again on this occasion the solidarity of the Spanish Communist Party with your people in the struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the country and reassure you of our admiration and respect for the great exploits performed by President Kim Il Sung and your Party Center.

We, as brothers and reliable friends, always firmly stand and will stand on your side.

As Comrade So Yun Sok said in his speech just now, the Spanish Communist Party which will greet the 60th anniversary of its founding this year has also a history of arduous struggle.

We experienced a revolutionary war against fascism, waged a guerrilla struggle and conducted a protracted underground struggle.

And, at last, our Party, together with other democratic forces, has won political freedom and lawful position.

Today the Spanish Communists are active in the parliament and, in alliance with the socialists, control towns where 70 per cent of the Spanish population live.

And, together with the socialists and centrists, we participate in various regional governments and hold a dominant position in the trade union movement.

We are now striving to make the Spanish government establish diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and believe that this will be realised.

We think that Spain is interested in developing political, economic and cultural relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We will strive to see our two peoples on intimate terms with each other as our two parties are

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Korean Diplomacy of Independence, Friendship, Peace

The recent diplomatic conduct of the DPRK has been impressive, demonstrating its international clout.

The U.S.-inspired allegation about the so-called closed society of the DPRK is entirely insupportable in fact.

The 6th WPK Congress held in October was attended by 177 delegates from 118 countries, larger in number than the 30th anniversary of the country last year (110 foreign delegates from 90 countries).

Among them were leaders of the ruling parties and governments including Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinia and Mugab, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, with Third World countries occupying a majority – an evidence of strong solidarity with Third World countries.

It is relevant to quote Mr. Ahmed Sekou Toure, Guinian President as saying:

"President Kim Il Sung has succeeded in moulding man of new type and this is the primary example which made you enjoy in Africa and the world a real prestige in that you are the builder of a new society dreamt of by all the working masses of the world. Rare are the wise leaders of the masses who hold the steering wheel of the vehicle of history of their nation in so many years like you". (From the speech delivered at the welcome party on Oct. 8)

Mr. Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe also said: "What a great close friend and indispensable ally Comrade Kim Il Sung became!"

Only eight countries had state relations with the DPRK when it was founded in 1948, the number rose to 103 by 66 during 10 years (from 1970, the year the 5th WPK Congress was held to 1980)

Over the last three years, among the foreign visitors were leaders from 21 foreign countries, mainly from Third World countries.

Their aim was to learn lessons from the DPRK in nation-building.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The present situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war.

"In order to oppose the imperialist and dominationist policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world, we must strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces."

President Kim Il Sung objects to unprincipled compromise with imperialists and sacrificing interests of other countries for the sake of their own national interests.

He is committed to the position of anti-imperialism and independence. The DPRK greatly contributes to the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries with overwhelming support of the Third World countries.

A joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held on June 11, 1980 in Pyongyang analysed the present complex and tensed international situation.

This report was enthusiastically received by ambassadors of 16 non-aligned countries stationed in Portugal, as it stressed the need to struggle against division and manoeuvres of the imperialists and strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries. They sent letters to the DPRK, expressing confidence that it would greatly contribute to the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movements.

The DPRK joined the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 1973 and is now affiliated with over 150 international organisations including the U.N.

U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's visit to Pyongyang in last May was also a historical event.

With active foreign policy conduct of the DPRK, world-wide support for Korea's reunification has gained great momentum in a few years.

Since 1975, solidarity organisations supporting Korea's unification were formed in many countries.

Now their number is over 250.

Bumper Harvest Visits DPRK

A bumper harvest visited the DPRK this year, too, bringing rich income shares to the peasants.

No. 7 Farm which brought in unusually rich crops again this year held a meeting for year-end account settlement and income distribution on November 15, at which an average of 12.3 tons of grain and a large amount of money were shared out to each member household.

By thoroughly applying the Juche method of farming this year, the farm successfully overcame abnormal weather conditions and increased the per hectare yield by 500 kg in rice and 3,400 kg in maize over last year, a peak year.

The farm carried out this year's agricultural production plan at 120.5 per cent in grain, 125 per cent in vegetables, 133 per cent in fruit and 154 per cent in meat.

The Chilgol Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang, recently summed up its yearly farming after a rich harvest, distributing an average of 8 tons 244 kg of grain plus 2,305 won in cash to each household.

The cooperative farm nursed strong rice seedlings, carried out rice-transplanting and weeding qualitatively in right season and manured and tended the crops on a scientific and technical basis to reap the richest harvest ever known this year.

The farm increased the per hectare yield by 438 kg in rice and 1,077 kg in maize this year over a peak year.

The farm fulfilled this year's target for grain crops at 110.8 per cent and far surpassed the plans in vegetables, fruits, silkworm, etc.

The Migok Cooperative Farm in Sariwon, North Hwanghae Province, reaped 1.1 tons of more rice from each hectare than last year, a peak year.

Having overfulfilled its agricultural production plan for this year on all indices, the cooperative farm summed up the year's farming on November 23, sharing out an average of 11.7 tons of grain plus a large amount of cash to each household. Farmer Chong Jin Taek received over 15.8 tons of grain and more than 4,200 won in cash and farmer Yun Ok Son over 13.9 tons of grain plus over 3,700 won in cash.

The per household income share is on the yearly increase on the cooperative farm.

Last year, a year of record harvest, an average of 11.3 tons of grain and a large sum of money were shared out to each household. And this year an average of 400 kilograms of more grain than last year went to each household.

This year the farmers of Migok-ri actively expanded the scope of mechanization and did well the distribution of strains, nursing of seedlings, fertilizer application and control of water on a scientific and technical basis.

The agricultural working people in Chongsan-bol Plain did all farming on a scientific and technical basis in accordance with the Juche method of farming and overcame the whimsical weather caused by the influence of the cold front this year to increase the per hectare yield by 213 kg in rice and 1.69 tons in maize above the peak year.

The farm overfulfilled its state assignments on all indices of agricultural production such as grain, vegetables, fruits, meat and cocoons.

On November 27, the farm summed up the rich farming, distributing an average of 10.6 tons of grain and a large amount of money to each household.

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on good terms, by building a bridge of genuine friendship between Madrid and Pyongyang.

Korean comrades!

Our two parties are upholding the principle of independence.

You call this the Juche idea.

We are struggling for a new unity of the international communist movement and working-class movement based on independence and non-interference in other's internal affairs, for cooperation among all the anti-imperialist forces and democratic and progressive forces, for defence of peace and for the independence of people and the cause of communism.

We look up to President Kim Il Sung as one of the men who devote most selfless efforts to the struggle which is being waged on a global scale at the present time and sincerely wish him good health and a long life for the fulfilment of his mission.

We sincerely wish you more brilliant success in your struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Long live the indestructible friendship between the Spanish Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live President Kim Il Sung!

Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea!

Long live the reunification of the Korean nation!

Diplomatic Ties

Follows a list of the countries with which the DPRK has diplomatic ties.

1948	Oct. 12	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
	Oct. 15	Mongolian People's Republic
	Oct. 16	Polish People's Republic
	Oct. 21	Czechoslovak Socialist Republic
	Oct. 30	Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
	Nov. 5	Socialist Republic of Romania
	Nov. 11	Hungarian People's Republic
	Nov. 29	People's Republic of Bulgaria
1949	May 17	People's Republic of Albania
	Oct. 6	People's Republic of China
	Nov. 7	German Democratic Republic
1950	Jan. 31	Socialist Republic of Vietnam
1958	Sep. 25	Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria
	Oct. 8	Republic of Guinea
1960	Aug. 29	Republic of Cuba
	Oct. 31	Republic of Mali
1962	Mar. 9	Yemen Arab Republic
	Aug. 24	Arab Republic of Egypt
1964	Apr. 16	Republic of Indonesia
	Nov. 12	Islamic Republic of Mauritania
	Dec. 20	Democratic Kampuchea
	Dec. 24	People's Republic of the Congo
	Dec. 28	Republic of Ghana
1965	Jan. 13	United Republic of Tanzania
1966	Apr. 13	Palestine Liberation Organization
	Jul. 25	Syrian Arab Republic
1967	Mar. 11	Republic of Burundi
	Apr. 12	Somali Democratic Republic
1968	Jan. 30	Republic of Iraq
	Feb. 7	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
1969	Jan. 30	Republic of Equatorial Guinea
	Apr. 12	Republic of Zambia
	May 8	Republic of Chad
	Jun. 21	Democratic Republic of the Sudan
	Sep. 5	Republic of Central Africa
1970	Jun. 14	Maldive Island
	Jul. 15	Republic of Sri Lanka
1971	Oct. 14	Republic of Sierra Reone
	Dec. 20	Malta
1972	Mar. 3	Federal Republic of Cameroon
	Apr. 27	Republic of Rwanda
	Aug. 2	Republic of Uganda
	Sep. 8	Republic of Senegal
	Oct. 11	Republic of Upper Volta
	Nov. 9	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
	Nov. 16	Democratic Republic of Madagascar
	Dec. 15	Republic of Zaire
1973	Jan. 31	People's Republic of the Togo
	Feb. 5	People's Republic of Benin
	Mar. 2	Republic of Gambia
	Mar. 16	Mauritius
	Apr. 7	Kingdom of Sweden
	Apr. 15	Empire of Iran
	Jun. 1	Argentine Republic
	Jun. 1	Republic of Finland
	Jun. 22	Kingdom of Norway
	Jun. 30	Malaysia
	Jul. 17	Kingdom of Denmark
	Jul. 27	Republic of Iceland
	Dec. 10	India
	Dec. 16	Republic of Liberia
	Dec. 16	People's Republic of Bangladesh
	Dec. 26	Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
1974	Jan. 29	Republic of Gabon
	Jan. 30	Libyan Arab Republic
	Feb. 10	Republic of Costa Rica
	Mar. 16	Republic of Guinea-Bissau
	May 16	Kingdom of Nepal
	May 18	Cooperative Republic of Guyana
	Jun. 24	Democratic People's Republic of Laos
	Jul. 5	Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
	Jul. 31	Commonwealth of Australia
	Sep. 6	Republic of Niger
	Oct. 9	Jamaica
	Oct. 28	Republic of Venezuela
	Nov. 27	Republic of Botswana
	Dec. 17	Republic of Austria
	Dec. 20	Swiss Confederation
1975	Apr. 14	Jiji Island
	Apr. 15	Republic of Portugal
	May 8	Kingdom of Thailand
	May 12	Republic of Kenya
	May 16	Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma
	Jun. 5	Socialist Ethiopia
	Jun. 25	People's Republic of Mozambique
	Jul. 16	Republic of Tunisia
	Aug. 9	Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe
	Aug. 18	Republic of Cape Verde Island
	Nov. 8	Republic of Singapore
	Nov. 13	State of Comoros
1976	Apr. 13	People's Republic of Angola
	May 25	Federal Republic of Nigeria
	Jun. 1	Independent State of Papua New Guinea
	Aug. 24	Republic of Seychalles
1977	Jun. 30	Republic of Djibouti
	Dec. 5	Barbados
1978	Jun. 28	Independent State of Western Samoa
1979	May 9	Grenada
	Aug. 21	Republic of Nigaragua
1980	Apr. 18	Republic of Zimbabwe
	Jul. 9	Kingdom of Lethoso
	Sep. 4	United Mexican States

Reasons for Lukewarm American, Japanese Stance Against Seoul

To Washington and Tokyo, what does Mr. Kim Dae Jung stand for? Does he represent their interests? Does he champion democratic values? These answers may help explain why the two countries, protectors of Seoul and with known association with democratic values, fail to take effective steps for his freedom, in disagreement with their Western allies and the world public.

South Korea's prominent dissident leader Mr. Kim Dae Jung is a victim of the Korean policy of Washington and Tokyo. To borrow the words of Professor Jerome Cohen of Harvard University the death sentence passed on him "demonstrates the bankruptcy of the United States policy toward south Korea." In striking contrast with the unanimous indignation shared by West European powers and other democratic countries, Washington and Tokyo, Seoul's major mentors, have refused to take any dynamic or concrete steps to save him. They have made it plain that they would continue aid Seoul even in the event of his execution. The U.S.'s primary concern is about maintaining so-called "security" in that region which it views as vital to its strategic position in Northeast Asia. The Japanese have huge economic stakes in south Korea, whose democracy and reunification with the north, they perceive, have serious effects on their economy.

The Japanese and American governments have already cheerfully accepted south Korea's new course – a military dictatorial regime headed by Chon Du Hwan and his inner circles, as seen in a remark made by a seasoned U.S. diplomat (Gleysteen, U.S. Ambassador to Seoul). He said in an interview with a Seoul correspondent of Newsweek that Kim Jong Pil, former premier, was tainted; Kim Yong Sam, former president of the Opposition New Democratic Party, less capable; and Kim Dae Jung radical – each not of much use for the U.S.

U.S. Full Association with Chon

The U.S. administration, while having repeated its past statements expressing "grave concern" over the situation in south Korea, have virtually supported the Chon junta since its coup-driven appearance.

American's full acceptance of Chon Du Hwan came potently in the news-making behaviour of Gen. Wickham, the commander of American military forces in south Korea and the head of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, who had taken part in a review of American policy toward south Korea. Gen. Wickham with an advance approval from the Pentagon, allowed the release of the south Korean troops under his command to enable Chon establish his control over the military in a December 12 coup.

No restriction is placed on the use of U.S.-supplied arms to repress political opposition and 40,000 American troops are also used to suppress people's struggle for democracy, though they are supposed to be used against "foreign enemies." Chon's troops during the May Kwangju Massacre, for instance, caused large numbers of deaths and injured numerous people; the casualties included infants – even unborn babies. Citing the groundless "threat" from the north, the Pentagon allowed Chon Du Hwan to use south Korean troops under its command for suppressing the Kwangju people. To support the Chon troops and cow the south Korean citizens, flattops, Midway and Coral Sea, and other naval ships, were ordered into south Korean waters. In Kwangju, an American reported he saw cans of tear gas with "Made in the U.S.A." on them, and that the south Koreans he knew assumed that all the weapons used against demonstrators came from the U.S.

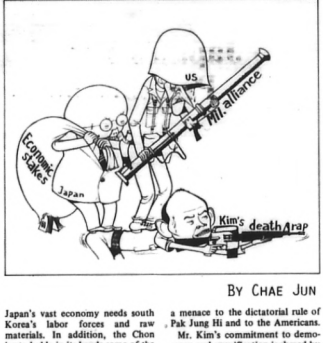
Strategic Role

In response to questions raised by members of the Quaker International Affairs Program of the American Friend Service Committee during their stay in south Korea after the Kwangju incident, the First Secretary of the Political Section of the American Embassy in Seoul, said about the range of U.S. policy options: "We have tremendous business interests here. To say the least, they wouldn't be happy losing money here if the economy failed. U.S. business here wants to make money . . . Americans see stability as the key." He also said: ". . . We have a lot of things we could do. We have a lot of power here. The question is, do we want to use it? The answer is no."

South Korea plays a prominent strategic role for the U.S. in the North Pacific as Iran, an example of failures in American strategy, did in the Middle East. It is advantageous for the Americans that south Korea remains the only continental outpost of its strategy in the Far East. The Americans do not want Korea's reunification and alarmed at the soaring fighting spirit of the entire Korean people in north and south determined to reunify the country independently and peacefully, they had set "two-Korea" policy as their basic strategy towards Korea. In order to perpetuate Korea's division, the Americans set up successive military regimes led by Syngman Rhee, Pak Jung Hi, and Chon Du Hwan, not a democratic civilian government. The advent of a democratic civilian government will inevitably bring about an upsurge of south Korea's patriotic sentiments for reunification and anti-Americanism. Bruce Cummings, a specialist on Korean affairs at the School of International Studies of the University of Washington said in the June 4th issue of the Pacific News Service: "In both south Korea and Iran, anti-Americanism stem from the popular perception that the U.S. is the chief obstacle to the independence and reunification of Korea." Compared with what the U.S. calls "destabilizing factors" for Washington, the life of Kim isn't worth a damn.

Tokyo's Economic Stakes

The Japanese has stronger economic interests in south Korea.



BY CHAE JUN

Japan's vast economy needs south Korea's labor forces and raw materials. In addition, the Chon junta holds in its hands some of the weakpoints of the Japanese government – the whole acts of the shady Seoul-Tokyo connection. If Tokyo is going take any concrete measures to save Kim, the junta is convinced that it will be able to threaten to disclose corrupt Seoul-Tokyo relations.

Kim Symbol of Democracy, Reunion

Mr. Kim Dae Jung is perceived as "radical" to be embarrassing to Washington, is a most illustrious symbol of democracy and reunification. Since he initiated his political activity, he has strived vigorously for democracy. His concept of democracy is that democracy is essential for the north-south reintegration.

In the Declaration for Democratic Nation issued on July 10, 1978, he said: "We will advance toward reunification as a national desire. The reunification issue should be settled in a spirit of sincere rapproachement. Approach to the national desire of reunification should be initiated by the masses. We affirm once again the truth that only democracy can pave the way for the settlement of the reunification issue, enabling the masses to participate in and give their own ideas about it. Our struggle against the dictatorship and for democracy represents the national will to bring about reunification." Due to this political principle, he almost won the 1971 "presidential," collecting 46 percent vote and thus created a menace to the dictatorial rule of Pak Jung Hi and to the Americans.

Mr. Kim's commitment to democracy and reunification is shared by many democratic dissident leaders and their following. Quaker leader Rev. Ham Sok Hon, prominent religious leader who was called Korea's Gandhi, insisted in his article contributed to a vernacular Seoul monthly magazine "The Voice of the People": "Under whatsoever circumstances, it is the overriding job of our nation to achieve national reunification. Divided, our nation will perish. The loss of nationhood is not necessarily identical with physical perish."

Thus, in the Korean context, democracy and national reintegration are not separate nor are they independent of each other. The two questions are both sides of the coin. Democracy forms the cornerstone of the reunification process. Therefore, if Kim Dae Jung was released to become an influential political symbol of the democratic dissident movement again, it will jeopardise the strategic needs of Washington.

A "due lesson" the Americans learned from the situation in Iran and Nicaragua is this: unless it supports its dictatorial military clients to the very end, they will inevitably collapse. This is one of the reasons why the Americans gives full-fledged support to the Chon junta.

Following the strategy toward Korea, the Japanese Government wants to see its economic stakes preserved in south Korea.

MARTYRDOM OF LEADING PROPONENTS OF DEMOCRACY AND REUNIFICATION

Name	Political Status	Year and Form of Murder	Alleged Main "Crime"
Kim Gu	foremost nationalist; anti-communist; leading exile in Shanghai	Jun. 26, 1949; killed by an assassin hired by Syngman Rhee	visit to Pyongyang for a north-south joint conference and strong advocacy of national reunification
Cho Bong Am	no. 1 democratic rival to Syngman Rhee in a presidential race; leader of the Progressive Party	Oct. 31, 1958; death by hanging for violating the "National Security Law"	public commitment to the north-south negotiated reunification and restoration of democratic institutions
Kim Dae Jung	most powerful democratic contender for president; foe of Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan; leading exile	most likely at the end of this year or at the start of next year; execution by hanging for violating the "National Security Law"	symbol of democracy and north-south reunification through negotiations and staunch opposition to military junta

NOTE: What are common to the three are: a strong commitment to the restoration of democracy in south Korea and the negotiated north-south reunification; most popular critic of the respective dictatorial rulers; and murder at the hands of the strongmen without both Washington and Tokyo making any plea for their freedom. The three were or are or is civilian, while their assailants were or are U.S.- or Japan-trained military officers, though Syngman Rhee was U.S.-trained self-styled nationalist. In case of Mr. Kim Gu, he was assassinated. Seemingly "democratic" court trials were exploited to legalize the murder of Mr. Cho and Mr. Kim, both under the "National Security Law."

Weekly Sunday Mainichi:

Japan's Low-Posture Pressure on Seoul

Japan's prominent weekly magazine "Sunday Mainichi" criticised Tokyo's low-posture attitude to Seoul's Chon Du Hwan junta over the trial of dissident leader Kim Dae Jung. The comment was made in the December 14 issue of the magazine. Follow excerpts:

Alleged "National Crisis"

Speculation is rife about Kim Dae Jung's execution. There are some grounds for this speculation.

The south Korean Criminal Procedure Act states:

"The execution order shall be issued within six months after the Supreme Court rejected an appeal of a defendant, finalizing the death sentence previously given him." (Article 465)

"An execution should be conducted within five days after the Supreme Court gave a decision when the Minister of Justice orders it." (Article 466)

As illustrations of the previous executions of political prisoners, the following examples may be cited:

In January 1958, Mr. Cho Bong Gwan, former presidential candidate from the Progressive Party, was executed the day after the Supreme Court gave a final decision upon him.

In August 1974, Mr. Mun Se Gwang, who was believed to have shot former President Pak Jung Hi's wife to death, was executed for his crime three days after the final decision.

The eight defendants of the so-called People's Revolutionary Party case were also executed by hanging in 1975 for their crimes within 24 hours after the Supreme Court sustained the death sentence.

The execution of Kim Jae Gyu, former director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency and assassin of the late president Pak Jung Hi, was carried out four days after the Supreme Court sentenced him to death.

The court decision upon the above-mentioned political prisoners were carried out at a shot-gun pace which can be entirely unthinkable in Japan and other countries.

Many concerned persons take the view that it is expedient for the Chon regime to postpone the date of execution which is certain to face harsh world-wide criticism.

South Korea's successive governments have followed the policy of unifying public opinion by arousing nationalistic sentiments, especially anti-Japanese sentiments on the occasions of various anniversary days related to the independence of Korea, in order to divert anti-government criticisms.

The Mun Se Gwan incident (an attempt on the life of Pak Jung Hi), regarded by experts on Korean affairs as one of Seoul's political plots, occurred on April 15, 1974, or on the 29th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. And there is speculation that the Seoul authorities, calculating on an upsurge of national sentiments on the liberation day, engineered the Kim Dae Jung incident on August 8, seven days before the anniversary of the liberation day.

If one follows this concept to a logical conclusion, it may be said that the Chon regime will not hesitate to have in mind December 8, the anniversary day of the Pacific War.

In south Korea, popular unrest is mounting against the following backgrounds – high-rate inflation, increasing unemployment, and food shortages due to cold-weather damage to crops. In addition, there is factor of instability in the military establishment and financial circles are getting more and more critical of the forceful action taken by Chon to reorganize major industries.

Under these circumstances, if the Seoul authorities executed Kim Dae Jung, world-wide criticism will concentrate on it. However, the Chon regime will try to switch the criticism by heating drums on a "national crisis", the need to defend south Korea's sovereignty, and by instigating nationalistic sentiments among the people. Thus, the Chon regime will control domestic unrest and consolidate the foundations of the new government.

About-face

A change was produced in the attitude of the Japanese government toward the south Korean authorities over the question of Kim's fate.

The then interim Prime Minister Ito on July 7 informed south Korean Premier Pak Chung Hun and Foreign Minister Pak Tong Jin of his views on the Kim case when they came here to attend the memorial service for the late Prime Minister Ohira, saying that "I am seriously concerned about Kim's fate." However, the next day, the International Trade and Industry of Japan sent a 127-man Japanese buying mission led by President Ueda Mitsuo of Nissho Iwai Corp. and concluded import contracts for the purchase of $1,900 million worth of goods and services from south Korea. This move is designed to save the Chon regime from its economic bankruptcy and openly encouraged its endeavors to recover its economy in a dismal state.

In a session of the Upper House Cabinet Committee, Foreign Minister Ito warned the Seoul authorities that if Kim Dae Jung was sentenced to death by the court-martial, Japan would have to reconsider the two political settlements reached with south Korea on Kim's abduction case. But emphasized the government would cautiously deal with the Kim case, taking care not to interfere with south Korea's internal affairs, insisting the proceedings against the former presidential candidate were that country's domestic affair.

The indictment made public on August 14, referred to the "political settlements" reached between Tokyo and Seoul. There were in it some referrences to Kim's activities in Japan. Referring to this passage in the indictment, the Suzuki Cabinet stressed that it was not in contravention of the political settlements (to the effect Kim should not be held accountable for his activities in Japan) and accepted south Korea's explanation that the reference did not mean charges against him but only a statement of facts or explanation of the background of the charges.

The Japanese people keep expanding the Kim rescue activities in all parts of this country. Photo: Demonstrators march in Hiroshima to protest the trial of Kim Dae Jung. (AP)

Japan is one of Seoul's trading partners next to the U.S. Japan invests a large amount of capital there and give technical aid to south Korea. Therefore, it is clear that the Japanese government, while maintaining relations with Seoul, has shown a weak attitude toward the Chon regime, only asking Seoul not to carry out the execution of Kim. This weak attitude of the Japanese Government toward Chon, is arousing world-wide criticism against it.

On September 17, Vice-Foreign Minister Takashima in a meeting with south Korean Ambassador Choe Gyong Rok, expressed grave concern about the sentence of death given Kim by the military court, warning that Japan's policy toward south Korea might be affected by the sentence. The Japanese Government did not persist in this positive attitude toward Seoul. Most recently, Suzuki said that the Japanese government should keep silence on the Kim trial for the time being and prevent the spread of anti-Japanese sentiments in south Korea.

Following this course, the Suzuki Cabinet did not allow issuing a recentry visa to a representative of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy and the Unification of the Country *(Hanmintong)* who wished to visit the U.N. to appeal for Kim's freedom. On the other hand, at this juncture, political party delegations, including those of the Liberal Democratic Party and the Democratic Socialist Party, and business delegations are visiting Seoul one after another, at the invitation of the Seoul authorities.

Meanwhile, the Chon regime is taking steps to create Chon-style public opinion and control information by purging progressive journalists and ordering merger of major newspaper companies and broadcasting organizations.

Suzuki told the south Korean Ambassador on Nov. 25 that Kim's execution would toughen sentiments in the Diet and press opinion here against south Korea and warned of a possibility that public opinion would begin to favor closer ties with north Korea. The south Korean mass media played up Suzuki's remark as "interference," "diplomatic blackmail" and "unwarranted pressure" and anti-Japanese campaigns were conducted by religious organizations. It is generally conceded that the Chon regime intends to whip up anti-Japanese sentiments in south Korea.

Kim Jong Chung, director of the International Department of Hanmintong said: "The Chon regime firmly believes that south Korea will never be forsaken by the U.S. or Japan because Washington has a strategical stake in south Korea and Tokyo an economic stake. By killing Kim Dae Jung, the regime intends to fan up a "national crisis" atmosphere in order to further consolidate its structure, and also to strike terror into the hearts of people. I hope the Japanese government will look straight at the reality.

Who Are Hanging Mr. Kim?

With no evident enthusiasm of the Americans and the Japanese for democracy and reunification, both preoccupied with their own vital stakes in south Korea, there is virtually no hope for the freedom of Mr. Kim Dae Jung, despite renewed appeals for clemency from the world community of nations.

The south Korean military junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, with tacit approval from Washington and Tokyo and assured their continuing endorsement, are convinced the execution of the famed democratic leader will not jeopardise its relations with both of the major allies of Seoul.

Mr. Kim was detained on May 17 under nationwide expansion of martial law together with other democratic leaders and cronies of the assassinated strongman Pak Jung Hi. The sedition charges and other counts produced a death sentence for him at a court-martial, immediately upheld by an army appeals court and certain to be upheld again by the supreme court.

A view is becoming dominant among diplomatic observers here that the dissident leader will be executed by hanging shortly after the supreme court has upheld his illegal death verdict. They cite no sign that the new strongman Chon will use his power to pardon him.

Diplomatic observers list the following facts to support their conclusion:

– Both the Americans and the Japanese have little interest in restoring democratic order in south Korea and helping the Korean people achieve the reunification of their home country. Their common approach is the much-tauted "two-Korea" policy.

– Mr. Kim Dae Jung is the acknowledged leader of the south Korean movement for democracy and reunification, the prospect of which is growing stronger. This "spectre" for the Americans and the Japanese are unsettling.

– Chon Du Hwan and his associates are determined to keep south Korea as a separate state and perpetuate themselves in power. Mirroring the American concern, they view such commitment of Mr. Kim as "radical" and dangerous.

– The south Korean political and economic situation is in an unprecedented crisis, political and economic. Democratic institutions have been denied survival, while the economy is in the worst recession in two decades. Blame must be placed on a scapegoat.

– At no time of south Korean history has any leading democratic leader with a firm commitment to reunification detained on charges of high treason been granted clemency under international pressure.

Root Problem

The root problem of the Kim Dae Jung affair, diplomatic observers note, appears to be that Americans and Japanese policy-makers regard the appearance of a democratic coalition government as harmful to their vested interests. Such government, they fear, will strive for the negotiated reunification with Pyongyang which will mean a final end on their presence in south Korea. They dread that south Korea will be lost.

In this context, Mr. Kim's democratic faith may be received with some favor in Washington and Tokyo, yet the two countries are well aware that Mr. Kim's popularity stems from his bold advocacy of north-south negotiations on reunification in south Korea where any public mention of the matter was once taboo.

Such man is after all an enemy to the south Korean military, too. as it is firmly integrated into the American military machine in the Far East. Like father, like son. The south Korean military bases its survival on strict compliance with the needs of the Asian policy conduct of the United States.

The south Korean armed forces, in south Korea of unprecedented crisis, are the only organized and effective institution whereby to maintain "law and order" and then the foreign stakes there. They are "highly anti-communist and anti-democratic" and their "nationalistic sense" is manipulated by the Americans and the Japanese to hide their real involvement.

Facade of Seoul's Independence

Some uninformed claim that the south Korean armed forces are independent-minded and highly nationalistic and not responsive to outside pressure and therefore that Mr. Kim's death is a foregone conclusion.

Their argument is partly true. A key aspect they fail or deliberately try to ignore is that the south Koreans are sensitive only to the policy conduct of the Americans and the Japanese and that they are clients of the two countries.

It is correct to say that it is almost impossible for the south Korean military to act independently of the Americans. They are legally under the command of the U.N. forces and the U.S.-south Korea Combined Forces Command, both tightly under the control of the American general. They are armed and trained by the Americans and their officers maintain hour-to-hour communications with the American officers.

Clever Manipulation

A secret agreement exists between Washington and Seoul according to a theory offered by diplomatic experts. The theory based on the preceding picture is that the Americans agreed to the execution of Mr. Kim Dae Jung on condition that they maintain their clean hands while the Chon Du Hwan junta is allowed to remain in power with their firm support.

In short, the Americans have hired the south Korean generals as assassins of the democratic dissident leader whose death will dampen the long-held hopes of democracy and reunification without drawing public suspicion that they have much to profit from his removal. Any expression on the part of the Americans and the

(Continued on page 8)

Achievements in Study of Korean History (2)

Kochoson, First Kingdom Of Korea

(Continued from the previous issue)

There is the following erroneous view on Kochoson:

Kochoson was not a kingdom but primitive society just before its collapse. This view is based on the standpoint of regarding Kochoson remains as those of the Han tribes of China.

A large number of Kochoson remains were excavated. Excavation work was done in areas of the Liaotung Peninsula, Northeast China, in 1963–65, and studies on them were made. Many sites of dwelling houses and tombs were newly unearthed. Plenty of iron instruments belonging to Kochoson from the 5th to the 2nd century B.C. were discovered at the Lienhuapu remains, Wushun city, Liaoningshien, the Hezi tomb of Erdao, Liaoyang (China) and the tombs of Yinjia village, Luda City (China). These excavations proved in many ways that Kochoson was an ancient state with a developed culture.

Important remains of Kochoson were exhumed in about 30 places in Korea. Many mounds were exhumed in various districts of South Pyongan Province and North and South Hwanghae provinces, which showed Kochoson was a state with a characteristic ancient culture. In 1957, mounds were excavated at Taesong-ri, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province. These mounds made it clear for the first time that steel was produced in Kochoson in the 3rd–2nd centuries B.C., with which weapons, implements and farming tools were made, a process of class differenciation developed in society.

Worthy of special note is the "Rakrang remains" found in the areas of South Pyongan Province with Pyongyang as the centre, and in Hwanghae Province.

These proved the following facts: these remains are of a different kind from those found in Lo-lang chun (China) and made in the Han dynasty of China. The "Rakrang culture" was created by the Kochoson people in the 1st century B.C.–3rd century A.D. It differed from the culture of the Han dynasty of China but a culture created by the Kochoson people themselves in the Rakrang and Taebang districts.

This is one of the achievements made in the archaeological studies in Korea, as "Rakrang culture" had been erroneously interpreted for a long time.

These archaeological materials show that Kochoson was not a tribal society in the closing days of primitive society, but was the first ancient kingdom of Korea with an advanced culture, which existed for about 1,000 years in the vast areas encompassing the northwestern part of Korea and the Liaotung districts of China.

Excavated remains of each period from the primitive age to Kochoson showed: the Korean people had lived on the peninsula since the early period of the paleolithic age through its middle and later periods, the neolithic age, the bronze age, and the iron age, developing their original culture until it entered a new stage with the founding of the first kingdom.

These facts refute any of the following theories:

Some tribes with a neolithic culture moved into Korea from the northern area or others went up northward from the south, to settle there and intermarry; a backward people, influenced by a developed metal culture, entered the period of the first kingdom through an unusual stage – a period in which both metal and stone instruments were used.

The above-mentioned points are basic to the understanding of early Korean history.

Speaking of the roots of the Korean nation, it can be said that people lived in the vast areas of Northeast Asia with the Korean Peninsula as the center from the paleolithic age. They were the ancestors of the Korean people: They settled in Korea, developing their own original culture.

This is proved by the common cultural features of the remains so far discovered there.

Furthermore, it is recorded in the ancient documents of China dealing with ancient tribes and states of the east that there existed close relations among Kochoson, Puyo, Koguryo (ancient states) and *Ye*, *Okcho*, *Sam-Han* and *Maek*(tribes).

Regarding this point, some scholars still insist that the present Korean nation consist of northern and southern tribes; their anthropological features and their culture are different. However, this argument is quite contrary to historical facts.

The anthropologists of the DPRK demonstrated; the anthropological characteristic features of the Korean nation began to assert themselves in the neolithic age in the prototype Korean people who created an original primitive culture and in the course of thousands of years developed into the ancient tribes who had identical character and cultural traditions.

Unearthed articles of Kochoson, known first kingdom of Korea: Bronze and iron instruments

The prototype Korean people, who created an original primitive culture in the vast areas of northeast Asia centering on Korea, were unified by the ancient tribes of Korea, the ancesters of the Korean nation, toward the end of the primitive age.

Ancient documents point out that these ancient tribes were *Ye*, *Maek* and *Sam-Han* tribes. The Korean people are historically close to Han people, Tunguses, ancient Asians, Mogolians and Japanese. However, they formed and kept their respective anthropological characteristic features and developed their characteristic cultural tradition.

Homogeneous Nation

The Korean nation is a homogeneous nation with the same blood relationships and the same language. Namely, after its formation as a single nation, the Korean nation maintained its unmixed descent. The Korean nation is a homogeneous race which didn't intermarry with other tribes in the neighboring areas. In fact, in the course of thousands of years of their history, the Korean people have kept its national dignity, defying repeated foreign invasions and have never intermarried with other tribes which moved into Korean territory.

The wrong view mentioned before – the Korean nation is a nation of racial mixture between northern and southern tribes – intends to deliberately separate Kochoson, Puyo and Koguryo built by *Ye* and *Maek* tribes from Paekche and Silla built by the *Sam-Han* tribes. This view says that these states consisted of quite different racial groups. At present, this view is abused to justify the division of north and south Korea caused by the U.S. occupation of south Korea. In addition, this view denies the historical fact of Koryo and Kochoson – Koryo and Kochoson were strong states established in north and south Manchuria and the northern areas of Korea, developed a high culture and repulsed large numbers of foreign aggressors.

The above-mentioned wrong view also justifies the prolongation of temporary and artificial division of Korea and serves to hinder the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

This erroneous view is nothing but an illogical hypothesis. Historical facts indicate that the Korean nation is a homogeneous nation from the olden times with the same blood, same language and same culture. Kochoson and Koguryo greatly influenced the subsequent cultural development of Korea.

The language of Koguryo is the basis of the language of Korea in later period. This is common knowledge of the Korean people.

New successes have been attained in the studies of the origins of ancient Korea.

An ancient record on Kochoson says:

Chi-tzu, one of the royal families of China under the Yin Dynasty, moved into Korea with thousands of followers, opposing the rule of the Chon dynasty and developed culture there. Then came the birth of the first kingdom of Korea. Therefore, Korean culture is a complete replica of Chinese culture.

This record on the "founding of Chi-tzu Korea," widely accepted in the past, was a sheer latter-day fabrication The so-called "tomb of Chi-tzu" made in a later period was found to be a false one as a result of its excavation.

The "Myth of Tankun," a myth about the founding of Korea is well known as showing the antiquity of the national life of the Korean people, which has been further proved by the excavations of remains of Kochoson made by the DPRK after the liberation. These remains showed that Kochoson was not built by any other nation but by Kochoson people themselves. Ancient documents record the fact that the social life and system of the kingdom were of the Korean people themselves.

Another wrong view is related to the "establishment of Korea by Wei-man (a Chinese refugee)." According to this view, toward the end of Korea under Chi-tzu Chaohsien-kuo (Kija Choson-guk), Weiman, a Chinese refugee, came to Korea, overthrew the Chi-tzu dynasty and established the Weiman dynasty there.

This view is also full of contradictions. King Man of later Korea was primarily a Korean and carried out coup detat in the later period of the former dynasty of Kochoson and established the Man dynasty. All institutions of the Man dynasty were the same as those of the overthrown dynasty and were Korean in origin, not an imitation of those of any other country.

Records on Wei-man in the ancient documents are illogical and descriptions of the establishment of Korea by any other country are also erroneous.

Northern and southern states of China, Korea and Japan are described as established by Chinese refugees in ancient Chinese documents.

Koguryo

After the downfall of Kochoson, the Koguryo tribe increased its power, founded Koguryo and expanded its territory, beating the aggressors. Its followers advanced southward and founded Paekche.

Great attention focused on the study of Koguryo, which was a strong state and where people were enterprising.

Koguryo waged heroic struggles against the continued foreign invasions throughout its 800-year history and laid foundations for the unification of the three kingdoms.

We hold that the Koguryo derived its mightiness from the excellent virtues of the Koguryo people – their love for their homeland and their devotion to it. This is proved by old documents and excavated remains of the country.

These remains include these of the Taesongsan Castle, Pyongyang, the remains of Anak Palace (Anak county, Hwanghae Province), the tomb of King Tongmyong (Mujin-ri, Ryokpo district, Pyongyang), the grand tomb stone of King Kwanggaeto, in Tsian, China (the old capital of Koguryo), numerous Koguryo mounds and Koguryo castles. Studies also showed the excellent characteristic feature of the Koguryo people and their economic power, advanced techniques and well-cultivated artistic talent.

My opinion on the tombstone of King Kwanggaeto is: this monument is an important material, which clearly indicates the mightiness of Koguryo. There is nothing that is indicative of aggression by some foreign state.

Follow results of a studies on the Koguryo remains:

In 1949, Anak tomb No. 3 was exhumed. This was significant for the study of advanced Koguryo culture.

In 1958–1969: the excavation of Koguryo remains in the area of

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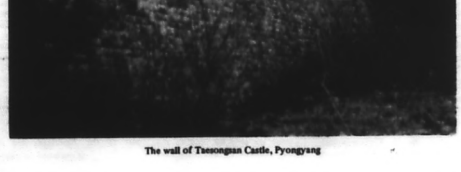


The wall of Taesongsan Castle, Pyongyang

(Continued from page 6)

Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang – this contributed to the understanding of city planning and the level of culture after Koguryo moved its capital from Tsian in China to Pyongyang. In particular, the excavation of Amak tomb No. 3 over an area of 38 square meters showed the architectural technique of Koguryo.

In 1963–65, a survey was conducted on the stone tomb of King Kwanggaeto (the 19th King of Koguryo) in the northeast of China. This was a significant excavation which led to the correction of a wrong interpretation of certain words engraved on the stone tomb.

In 1974–75, the tombs of King Tongmyong were excavated, which helped correct widely accepted erroneous views and proved extremely important for solving matters related to the founding of Koguryo.

In 1976, frescoes were discovered at Tokhung-ri, which produced new materials on the eastern territory of Koguryo and threw some light on the state power of Koguryo.

The Suna-ri tomb of Kangso county excavated in 1972 and the tomb of Yaksa-ri, Kangso county in 1959 provided an important material on the study of Koguryo tombs. The frescoes on these tombs enriched the content of Koguryo frescoes.

In 1974–75, the Chongrung Temple in front of the tomb of King Tongmyong was discovered. This together with the Kumgang Temple showed the structures of early temples in Korea provided new material on the architecture of Koguryo temples. It was also known that the Asuka Temple in Nara Prefecture is the same in structure as that of Koguryo, showing also relations between Koguryo culture and Japanese culture.

Palhae

In the end of Koguryo, the rulers of Silla invited the forces of China under the Tang dynasty to Korea in order to attain their design to conquer other kingdoms.

On the other hand the Koguryo rulers were engaged in internal strife, and after all Koguryo went to ruin.

Later, the people of ruined Koguryo drove away the Chinese invaders under the Tang dynasty and established Palhae (in 698) on Koguryo's former territory (territory covering the areas north of the Taedong River, outside the territory of Silla, northeast of the Korean Peninsula and part of Manchuria).

Palhae restored most of the former territory of Koguryo and expanded its territory to the northeast areas, beyond Koguryo's former territory.

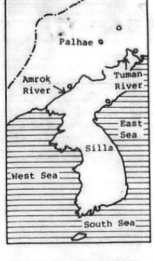
In this sense, Palhae was precisely the successor of Koguryo.

Palhae continued for 230 years as "Haedong Songguk" (the prosperous country of the east) (so called by her neighboring states).

However, the Tang dynasty never recognized it as the successor of Koguryo. Moreover, Kim Bu Shik, a bureaucrat of Koryo and aristocrat of Silla origin, ignored Palhae in "Samguk-sagi" (the History of Three Kingdoms). The history of Palhae thus quited to occupy its rightful position in the history of Korea.

After the 17th century, Silhak (practical science) scholars began to study the history of Palhae.

After 1963, remains of the Tongyong castle, the capital of Palhae, remains of Mt. Liuhsiang, Tunhua, were excavated. The remains of the city and tombs unearthed there support the idea that Palhae was founded by the people of ruined Koguryo.



This is a map of Silla and Palhae in the latter half of the 7th century.

(o—five major cities of Palhae)

Palhae remains also proved the fact that Palhae directly inherits Koguryo culture.

The remains found in the tombs of Mt. Linhsiang in Tunhua, Hsitzu-chengtzu and in the areas of Tungching-cheng (China) show the tombs of the Palhae rulers were carved stone chamber tombs.

The newly exhumed living quartas in the Tonggyong castle was found a Koguryo-style building.

Various articles unearthed at Tonggyong castle and Tunhua, in particular, roof tiles, porcelains, ridge-end tiles, were all of Koguryo style.

The location of palaces of the Tonggyong castle coincided with that of the Anak Palace.

Rehabilitating Historical Remains

Substantial results were attained in studies of the history of struggles of the people, the histories of various institutions, political land and military, and cultural histories of the Paekche, Silla, Koryo and Li dynasties.

New interpretation was made of the birth and development of capitalism in the end of the feudalistic society, the bourgeois revolution.

These studies formed a basis of the productions of a-30-odd-volume "the Complete History of Korea," which remains yet to be completed.

Work is under way on the translation into modern Korean and publication of numerous national classics such as "Samguk-Sagi" (History of the Three Kingdoms) and "Samgukyusa" (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms). The translation into modern Korean of "A Complete Collection of Buddhist Sculptures of Koryo" and "Ljosillok" (the Chronicles of the Li Dynasty) is near completion.

In good repair are the Revolutionary Museum, the Central Historical Museum, the Folklore Museum, and the Art Museum. Efforts are made to completely restore to the original state damaged historical remains and traditional cultural assets:

Namdaemun (south gate) of Kaesong City, the Songpul Temple of Mt. Chongban, the South Gate, the Wall of the Tsesongsan Castle, the Grand Hall of the Pohyon Temple of Mt. Myohyang, etc.

The work of rehabilitating the Anak Palace of Koguryo started this year. Important historical remains are planned to be rehabilitated. (Concluded)

(By Pak Shi Hyong, professor of Kim Il Sung University)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Nov. 11

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by So Chol, Member of the Political Bureau, and Chairman of the Central Committee, of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the People's Republic of China upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Nov. 12

* A delegation of Chinese Museums headed by Sun Tioqing, First Deputy Director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
* A delegation of Romanian Radio and Television headed by its General Director Alexandru Ionescu arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A protocol on mutual commodity delivery for 1981 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Nov. 13

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party, left for Spain on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

Nov. 14

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Cho Chang Dok left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Republic of Zimbabwe.
* A Chinese badminton team headed by Wang Tuo arrived in Pyongyang by train.
* Salvador Ela Nzeng Abegue, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Nov. 16

* The Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Kingdom of Denmark was appointed.

Nov. 17

* A delegation of the World Intellectual Property Organization headed by F.A. Sviridov, its Deputy Director General, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by Kang Hui Won left Chongjin for a visit to Maritime Province of the USSR at the invitation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
* A protocol of the 13th meeting of the Permanent Sub-Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Soviet Union was signed.
* A 1981–1982 protocol on cooperation between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the National Council of Radio and Television of Romania was signed in Pyongyang.
* A party workers delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by V.G. Arkhipov, deputy director of the heavy industrial department of the Central Committee of the CPSU, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Nov. 18

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Li Jong Mok left Pyongyang by air for a visit to the Soviet Union and Romania.
* A delegation of the Academy of Science of the DPRK headed by Choe Hwa Chun left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.
* A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK headed by its chairman Kim Si Hak left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy headed by Shamsul Alam, Chairman of its Central Committee, flew into Pyongyang.
* Datuk Hussein Onn, Prime Minister of Malaysia, met the government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, on a visit to that country.
* Abdullah Rouauf El-Kassem, Premier of the Syrian Arab Republic, met Li Hong Ryop, DPRK ambassador to Syria. Referring to the friendly relations between the peoples of Syria and Korea, the Premier expressed support to the people's struggle of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Nov. 19

* Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met DPRK ambassador to her country Ryu Tae Sop.

Nov. 21

* Deng Yingchao, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, met Chon Myong Su, Ambassador of the DPRK to China.

Nov. 22

* A delegation of the trade union of transport and fishery workers of Korea headed by Kim Ryon Il left Pyongyang by train for a visit to the Soviet Union.

Nov. 23

* Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the CC of the Communist Party of China, met at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the delegation of the WPK headed by So Chol, Member of the Political Bureau, and Chairman of the Control Committee, of the CC of the WPK on a visit to China. Referring to the question of Korean reunification, Hua Guofeng stressed that the Chinese people approve and firmly support the new proposal for the country's reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the WPK.

Nov. 24

* I.G. Nagaev, Deputy Editor of the Soviet Magazine "Detskaya Literatura" (Children's Literature), arrived in Pyongyang by air. (KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Nov. 3

* The Ministry of Education of announced that the university closure order (Koryo Univ. and Hanguk Theological College) due to campus protests and demonstrations, had been lifted. It also announced that it won't take such a lenient measure in future.

Nov. 5

* The U.S. command said that Vice Adm. Carlisle A.H. Trost, commander of U.S. Seventh Fleet, will visit Pusan for four days from Nov. 7 abroad his flagship, the Blue Ridge. He conferred with Defense Minister Chu Yong Bok on Nov. 6.
* An explosion incident occurred in a music-coffee shop in Kwangju City, South Cholla Province, killing one and injuring 11 others severely.

Nov. 6

* About 4,000 students in Songgyun Gwang Univ. rose in a demonstration. Of them, four students were arrested.

Nov. 7

* President Chon Du Hwan appointed 9 as members of a committee to screen politicians and name these persons who will be purged from political activities.
* Kim Dong Hui, deputy foreign minister, announced that reentry restrictions have been removed from 800 of the 1,060 overseas Koreans whose reentry rights had been restricted.
* About 1,000 students of Sukmyong Women Univ. staged a demonstration demanding President Chon Du Hwan step down. 10 students were walked off.
* Sin Byong Hyon, director of the Economic Planning Board, predicted that the economic growth rate would drop to minus 4 to 5 per cent this year. South Korea will register a minus growth rate for the first time in 20 years.
* The south Korea-Japan Dietmen's League decided to appointed Ri Ho (Chairman of the Legislative Council for National Security) as chairman of the league and Chang Sung Dae, member of the league, as chief secretary.

Nov. 8

* According to data submitted to the Legislative Council for National Security by the Ministry of Finance, south Korea's current account deficit this year will total 5,500,000,000 dollars.
* According to a report, balance of foreign debts owed by south Korea, will exceed 30,000,000,000 dollars by the end of this year, broken down into 17,200,000,000 dollars for medium and long-term loans and 13,000,000,000 dollars for short term loans.
* According to the budget proposal of 1981 submitted by the Ministry of Education to the public information bureau of the Legislative Council for National Security, tuition fees and entrance fees for middle schools and high-schools are planned to be raised by 25 and 50 per cent, respectively.

Nov. 10

* Ryu Byong Hyon, Chairman of the headquarters of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited the U.S. to make arrangements for the south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting which has been postponed so far.
* Ri Gwang Pyo, Minister of Culture and Information, discussed questions related to the merger of mass media, with four persons including Mun Ji Gap, President of the south Korea Newspaper Assocaition.

Nov. 12

* The south Korean authorities designated Cheju Island as an area where foreign visitors can stay without visas for up to 10 days, as from Nov. 15.
* According to material submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to the Legislative Council for National Security, 79.8 per cent of south Korea's medical facilities are located in urban areas.

Pyongyang on Mr. Kim's Death Verdict

Rodong Sinmun Dec. 4 carried a commentary denouncing the Chon Du Hwan military group who is making haste to clinch the Kim Dae Jung case, having reaffirmed the death sentence on him.

The signed commentary headlined "Give Up Brigandish Scheme to Execute Kim Dae Jung" said:

Foreign press reports suggest a strong possibility that the Chon junta might finally confirm the death sentence on Kim Dae Jung at the supreme court within the first half of this month and execute him before the end of the year.

This means that a grave danger to the life of Kim Dae Jung is approaching hour by hour.

The heinous plot of the south Korean military group to execute Kim Dae Jung is now evoking stronger protest and denunciation from the world people who value justice and democracy and human dignity.

None of the world people recognizes or allows the death sentence passed on Kim Dae Jung. This is not without reason.

The trial of Kim Dae Jung is, by origin, a political trial invented by the present rulers to destroy the patriotic democratic forces of south Korea and it is an illegal one cooked up without any legal ground. In the second hearing, too, the south Korean authorities staged a dark trial without observers, witnesses or a lawyers' pleading.

The indictment enumerating "crimes" of Kim Dae Jung was worked out arbitrarily by the military leaders, not by public procurators, in the basement of the army security command and it failed to produce any ground testifying his "crimes".

The commentary went on:

The fascist thugs cannot make public even the document of the decision on Kim Dae Jung. They lack the courage to make public a faked-up decision after the indictment published at the first trial met with unanimous refutation and denunciation from Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and world legal circles.

The moves of the Chon Du Hwan junta to finally confirm the death sentence on Kim Dae Jung in a short time by resorting to every conceivable means and execute him are a premeditated and deliberate political plot to totally stifle his influence by getting rid of him. They are also an offensive aimed at uprooting the patriotic and democratic forces of south Korea and, at the same time, creating an atmosphere of terror in society and blocking the patriotic action of the people through the murder of Kim Dae Jung.

Under the cloak of "new politics" and "security" the fascist clique are now reinforcing the puppet army and police forces, increasing the repressive tools and binding tighter the politicians, democratic figures and students hand and foot, placing the press under the "government" control and cracking down more harshly on the patriotic people of broad sections by faking up evil laws including the "law on the renovation of the political climate."

The trial of Kim Dae Jung is a part of such manoeuvres.

The commentary stressed:

The south Korean people and the world people will never tolerate the plot of the Chon Du Hwan junta to execute Kim Dae Jung.

The south Korean military group must withdraw its illegal death sentence on Kim Dae Jung and unconditionally and immediately release him.

The Chon Du Hwan junta had better lend an ear to the voice of the times and act with discretion. (KCNA)

About 600 persons, including students carried out a sit-in at the gate of Japan's Foreign Ministry on Dec. 6 in protest against the government's political settlements of the Kim case.

(Continued from page 1)

Workers' Union in Kita Kyushu refused Dec. 5 cargo handling for a south Korean freighter berthed in Kita Kyushu in a six-hour strike aimed at saving Kim.

At Yokohama Port, members of the Yokohama Labour Unions Congress staged a demonstration for about two hours from 3 p.m. trying to block a south Korean ship from entering a quay in the port.

Some 100 union members, hoisting banners reading "Don't let them kill Kim Dae Jung," called for an immediate release of Kim.

Tanaka Isaji, Japan's Justice Minister at the time of the 1973 Kim abduction case appealed to the Japanese government to send an emissary to Seoul in a column entitled "Unreserved Seats" in Japan's leading newspaper Asahi Shimbun, evening edition, Dec. 4.

The story in the column goes like this:

"My concern over Mr. Kim springs from the Aug. 8, 1973 kidnapping case." Before the case was on the air, a government official came to him and told him about the case.

"Do you have an idea of the author of the case?" asked him. The official answered in a low voice, "It's KCIA agents."

"South Korea's government organ violated Japan's sovereignty in broad daylight ...

"... I demand Mr. Kim be brought to Japan where he had been before he was kidnapped. To this end, south Korea, first of all, should permit his exit from south Korea and Japan's Justice Minister his entry into Japan. Thus Mr. Kim will set his feet on Japan's soil. That is all ...

"... After that, whether he will seek saylum in the United States or stay in Japan should be left to Mr. Kim himself. Because it is common knowledge in view of international law that his own will should be respected."

"If the government appoints me as an emissary, I'll go to Seoul."

—N.Y. Times on Mr. Kim—
Urges White House to Send Emissary to Seoul

The New York Times, in an editorial of its Dec. 1 issue urged the U.S. government to send an emissary to Seoul and said that the fate of Mr. Kim is hardly a domestic matter.

The U.S. News and World Report, Dec. 1 reported the Asian diplomats are predicting Chon Du Hwan will execute Kim Dae Jung before Regan takes office on January 20 and listed Seoul's 3 reasons: Placate its military hard-liners, demonstrate toughness to restive students, show independence from the U.S.

Here are excerpts from an editorial of the New York Times titled "What Is on Trial in South Korea."

Governments, like families, resent what they feel is outside meddling in domestic quarrels. The military rulers of south Korea regard the case of Kim Dae Jung as strictly an internal affair, Kim, the most prominent opposition leader, has been tried and found guilty of sedition. In the coming week, the Supreme Court is likely to sustain his death sentence; his execution could follow within hours unless it is stayed by President Chun Doo Hwan. And to the Chun regime, it has seemingly become a question of national honor to remain deaf to all foreign appeals for clemency.

But the fate of Kim is hardly a domestic matter. His death would serve neither the honor nor interset of south Korea. The matter is serious enough to warrant sending a special American emissary before an execution disrupts the stability of the region.

The Kim affair is already poisoning south Korea's relations with Japan. In 1973, Kim was abducted from Tokyo, in violation of both law and Japanese sovereignty. Japan was subsequently promised that no evidence gathered in Tokyo would be used against Kim. The promise was broken, inflaming the ancient animosities between two allies of the United States. In hard-security terms, the Japanese fear that Kim's death would trigger riots in South Korea and destabilize the Chun regime. Tokyo is even considering a risky sanction – closer ties with North Korea in the event the trap falls in Seoul.

By exiling rather than executing Kim, the Chun regime could make its point forcibly enough. Not just a man, but the character and worth of a new government are now on trial in south Korea.

(Continued from page 5)

Japanese of "regrets" and "concern" over the death of Mr. Kim, diplomatic experts believe, has a working mechanism of removing about public doubt about them: namely of justifying the anger which prompts the execution of the democrat and giving the impression that the south Koreans are independent and free from American interference.

"The nationalistic" young officers are likely uninformed of such mechanism. An effective control over the south Korean army can be achieved through keeping in touch with a handful of its top-notch leaders. So, the "nationalistic" sense of mission is a good excuse for the Americans to rationalize their attitude. By so doing, the Americans can satisfy both their policy needs and the "sense of mission" on the part of the south Korean military.

The Chon Du Hwan junta is determined to prove himself in the effective removal of Mr. Kim Dae Jung in the eyes of the south Korean military and their foreign supporters.

Familiar Anti-Communist Bogeymen

SIX N. KOREAN SPY INCIDENTS?

WHO STANDS TO PROFIT MOST?

The south Korean Counterinfiltration Operation Command (COC) announced Dec. 2 that south Korean army troops and police killed two of what it called the three armed "north Korean spies" who tried to land on Mijo-ri, the southern tip of Namhae Island, South Kyongsang Province, on the night of Dec. 1. It also said on Dec. 6 the third was killed the previous day.

The announcement alleged a combined forces of the south Korean navy and air force sank an unidentified vessel believed to a north Korean spy boat at around 6:59 a.m. on the early morning of Dec. 2 in waters 80km off the island when the spy ship first opened fire at a south Korean navy craft sailing along the water.

Despite those allegations, no evidence has been produced to support their allegations that 3 men were north Korean agents.

The island in question is off the southern tip of south Korea. An island is a very dangerous place for spies to land on. Why did they had to come to the island of the southern tip all the way?

Why did not the army and police guards try to identify them as spies or not before opening fire at the infiltrators? If they were north Korean agents, they should have captured the infiltrators alive for the propaganda purpose.

It is strange indeed that it took south Korean forces 5 days to kill the third man.

Why did the alleged spy ship open fire at south Korean patrol ship first? The action was telling of its crew identity and location of its own accord.

Concerning the purpose of the infiltration, the COC commander alleged that the foiled infiltration attempt apparently aimed at isolating south Korea from the outside world where the northerners are trying to take an advantage of the delicate issue involving the Kim Dae Jung case.

Can a few agents isolate south Korea from the outside world? The south Korean authorities also said that Pyongyang seems to think it opportune to infiltrate its agents and create internal confusion and disorder. How can three agents do to create internal unrest in south Korea?

They also said that this was the sixth infiltration attempt by Pyongyang so far this year. If their allegations were true, Pyongyang must have sent poor-trained agents to Seoul. Because each time an infiltration attempt proved to be a failure.

There is nothing new in such fiction and fabrication of Seoul. If any, there are differences in place and time.

The south Korean authorities intend to threaten the people at large for reunification and justify their policy of confrontation.

The frame-up also aims at diverting elsewhere the attention of the world public demanding Kim Dae Jung's freedom.

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